

STANFORD, KY.

Friday Morning, April 16, 1880.

W. P. WALTON, Editor

On the 29th day of February, 1877, Grove Kennedy shot and killed his uncle Eb Kennedy in front of the Court-house door in Lancaster. He was immediately arrested and lodged in jail, but subsequently escaped from a heavy guard on the day that Judge Duncan refused his application for bail. For a time he played the bold outlaw, setting at defiance the laws of the land, till Gov. McCreary, convinced of the damage that his conduct was working on the reputation of the State, employed Marshal George Hunter, of Bardstown, to arrest him. That gallant officer and party finally succeeded in capturing him on the 27th of October, and he was taken to Louisville and lodged in jail. Judge Owsey being disqualified by reason of being a witness to the killing, Judge Wickliffe was appointed a Special Judge to try the case, which he did in Lancaster, commencing December 18, 1877, under the protection of a detachment of the State Guard. The trial ended in a hung jury, and Grove was admitted to bail in the sum of \$6,000. In the following June another trial was had before Judge Wickliffe, resulting in a serious surprise to Grove of a verdict of confinement in the Penitentiary for life. This verdict the Court of Appeals set aside and Grove was again put on bail, December 12, 1878, Judge Wickliffe again appeared in Lancaster, and the third trial of Kennedy was called. A change of venue was sought and obtained to Rockcastle, and the third Monday in June, 1879, set for the trial. Judge Wickliffe having no right to appoint such a Court, the case went over to the September Court, when a special term was fixed for the third Monday in January, 1880. Objections being made to Judge Randall the Governor appointed Judge DeHaven to try the case, which occupied several days, resulting, on February 6, in a verdict of 21 years in the Penitentiary. An Appeal was taken, and Grove was sent to the Richmond jail to await its result. On Friday morning last the Court of Appeals affirmed that decision, and the doom of this notorious character was sealed, and his case brought to an end, after costing the State for the reward paid for his capture, the three trials, pay of soldiers, jurors, &c., between \$30,000 and \$40,000. The crime for which he is to suffer was a very aggravated case of murder. True the shot that sped through the brain of old man Eb Kennedy, took from Garrard a brave, though dangerous and uncompromising man, and put an end to the numerous murders that were occurring in that county, yet it was murder all the same, and the crime should be attested. For Kennedy and his helpless wife and little children we have the sincerest sympathy, but we rejoice that a time has come when law-breakers, no matter what their standing or resources may be, are forced to undergo punishment for their crimes. The execution of this sentence will do more to put down crime and prevent the young admirers of the dashing Grove from imitating his example, than the conviction of a hundred negroes or less notorious whites. The punishment has been a long time coming, but it is a relief to know it has come at last, and that the law, so long down-trodden, is again supreme.

Jerry South Dead.

[Special Telegram to THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.]

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C. H. ROCHETER.

LEGISLATIVE DOINGS.

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The House has passed a bill appropriating \$5,000 for the purpose of restocking the rivers of Kentucky with food-fish.

The House has refused to concur with the Senate in the repeal of the officer's test oath for officers. Mr. Gooch voted against the repeal.

House bill prescribing a reward of \$50 to persons capturing horse or mule thieves, to be paid out of the Treasury, has passed the Senate.

To a large portion of the members of the Legislature their *per diem* is the biggest thing they ever came across, and they intend to hold it to as long as possible. Five dollars a day, Sundays included, is not picked up by the average legislator in any other business.

The voting of \$2,000 to the late Attorney-General Moss, pretendedly for extraordinary services in putting down lotteries in the State, is nothing more than a present of much money to a poor lawyer, who is unable to earn a living by the practice of his profession.

The Senate has passed a bill to change the time of the meeting of the General Assembly to the first Monday in November. Let the House amend by fixing the next meeting in 1900, let the Senate accept it, and then let the present body go within the penitentiary walls and hang themselves.

The Salary bill has at last passed both Houses. The Governor's salary, the State Secretary and others remain the same, while Circuit and Common Pleas Judges are reduced to \$2,400 per annum, to take effect after the expiration of the terms of the present incumbents. Court of Appeals Judges are to receive \$4,000 after the expiration of the term of the Judge now having the longest term.

The Legislature having come to a dead-lock on the Penitentiary question by reason of the fact that the Senate wants to hire out the convicts, and the House is for a branch Penitentiary, a joint Committee has been appointed to devise some means to effect a compromise. To our mind the Senate bill is much the wisest, taking into consideration the depletion of the Treasury and the experience of other States, which have pursued the hiring out plan. This gives immediate relief, the Big Sandy R. R. contractors are willing and anxious to take the convicts, or, if they were not, they could be employed with great advantage on improving the Kentucky and other rivers. Take the experience of Virginia in this matter, for instance. She hires her surplus convicts on public improvements at twenty-five cents a day each, the contractor furnishing board, transportation and clothing the latter he is compelled to buy from the State), and giving board in the sum of \$100 for each convict, to be paid into the Treasury should one escape. This plan has brought thousands of dollars to the State, whereas if the convicts hired out had been compelled to lie in the Penitentiary, they would not have made more than their board, even if they did that. As a railroad contractor in Virginia we have had a good deal of experience in this matter, and have found that the convicts prefer two to one to be hired out, and are healthier and better satisfied everyday. The impurity of the air of our Penitentiary has been the occasion of a great deal of comment and probably a great deal of sickness. Under the Senate plan the institution can be relieved at once, the convicts can breathe the pure mountain air, and Blackburn's occupation will be gone. We do hope that the Legislature will come to some decision on the matter, and if they must build a branch let them say so at once. For heaven's sake do not give the crazy fanatic, who controls the pardoning power of the State, a further excuse to abuse that power, to nullify the works of the Courts, to set at naught the laws of the land and fill our communities with red-handed murderers and thieves. Something must be done and done speedily.

The Richmond *Herald* says that the calling of the Congressional Committee to meet on the 27th is premature, as all of the candidates may not be out by that time. It has been customary for a number of years to call this meeting about the first of May, and it was called for the time named this year for a two-fold reason, that is because it is the proper time and to save the members an extra trip, most of them having to meet as the Judicial Committee on the same day. This meeting is only to adopt a plan and fix a day for nominating a Congressional candidate, and that day will surely be fixed late enough for the convenience of the aspirants. The action of the Committee will let the candidates know what they may depend on, and certainly can not prevent any body from entering the race.

The Anderson *News* thanks some friend for the daily receipt of a Washington, Delaware, evening paper. The friend is Mr. Bayard, who is flooding all the newspapers offices with his organ—but it is of no use. He stands no earthly show for the Presidential nomination, and we advise him to invest his money in a more profitable undertaking.

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The Interior Journal.

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Making a Newspaper.

It was an exceedingly cold night, and Mr. and Mrs. Bunby hugged the stove closely, he passing the time reading a paper, and she sitting looking into the fire.

Without any preface whatever, she dropped the poker. With so much force did it strike the hearth that Mr. Bunby stopped his reading abruptly, and looked over the top of his spectacles inquiringly.

Mrs. Bunby had a happy thought; quickly it was transmitted to Mr. B.

"John," said she, "you remember some time ago you promised to tell me how newspapers are made."

"Yes, yes; but some other time, love."

"Now, now, please, John!"

Again he tried to content her with a promise, but it was of no avail; she wanted to know, then, just "how papers are put together."

He hesitated. The longer he hesitated the more impatient she grew, and he felt it. Seeing that postponement was of no avail, he heaved a long sigh, laid aside his paper, and reluctantly began to unravel for his wife's edification the "inner life of a newspaper."

"In the first place," said he, "the copy is sent to the composing room—"

"Where does the copy come from?" she queried.

"From the editors and reporters, of course."

"Oh, I see."

"Then it is given to the type set-ter—"

"What do they do, sit on it?"

"No—thunder, no; they are compositors who set it up."

"Oh, they compose the copy and then set it up. But how does it sit?"

He drew another long sigh and calmly replied. "The editors compose the copy, then send it to the composition room and the type-setters put it in type."

"What! the copy?"

"Yes; they set the types up so that they will read as the copy reads."

"Oh, I see."

A pause ensued.

"John," said Mrs. Bunby, "you stopped at the compositors setting the type. 'What do they set the type in?'"

"In a stick."

"A stick! what kind of a stick?"

"Oh, a stick is a device that is just the width of the columns of the paper, and holds seventeen lines of brevier."

"And what is brevier?"

"A kind of type that is pleasing to the eye and easily read."

"Oh, I see."

When the printers get a stick full, he went on, "they empty—"

"Are the printers different from the compositors?"

"No," he replied, a little out of temper, "They are one and the same."

"Oh, I see."

When they get a stick full of type, as I was about to say, they empty it on a galley—

And in throwing it upon a galley, don't it go all apart?"

"No; they lift it from the stick, and place it gently, very gently, on a galley—"

"And what's a galley?"

"A long article made of brass, in which the matter is proved—"

"What kind of matter, and how do they prove it?"

"Will you wait a moment? If so, I will try an explain—but give me time," he said, netted a little at her cross examination.

"All right, go on."

"Type, when it is set up, is called 'matter,' and when the first impression of it is taken, they call it—"

"Impression of what?"

"Oh, bother—the type! when it is first printed on the galley, that is called a proof, and they call it 'proving the matter.'"

"Oh, I see. Does the galley prove it?"

"No, the 'devil!'"

"Oh, John!" she cried in tones of reproach. "Why will you use such words?"

"I was not swearing. The apprentice around a printing office is known as the 'devil'!"

"Oh!"

"The proof sheet which he takes, after going to the proof-reader, is returned to the printers and the corrections are made."

"Corrections made in what?"

"The matter, my dear. It is then given to the proof."

"What, the proof?"

"And what does he do with it?"

"Will you wait a minute?"

"The foreman takes the matter and places it in the form."

"What kind of a form?"

"An iron chase, which, when it has all the news in it, which is in type, and it is locked up, is called a form."

"Locked up! How?"

"With quoins and side-sticks."

"Sticks and coins—ha, ha, ha—what kind of coins?"

"Not coins, but quoins, q-u-o-i-n-s."

"And what are they?"

"Goodness gracious, any more questions? A quoin," he resumed, "is a small block, and is wedged in between the quoins and side-sticks with a shooting-stick."

"A shooting-stick! How does it shoot?"

"Shoots the quoins into place with the aid of a mallet."

She did not quite understand, but saw by the white of his eye that it would not be well to question him too much, so she bided her time and went on.

"Sometimes the matter is 'pied'—"

"How's that?"

"Why, when some type is knocked over or dropped on the floor, it is called by the fraternity 'pied.'"

He thought it had got though, but the irreproachable wife continued:

"Where do they make the forms up?"

"On the stone," was the rejoinder.

"What kind of a stone—a round one?"

"No a flat one—a piece of level marble."

"Oh, I see."

"Well, when the form is made up it is put on the printing machine and the edition goes to press."

"What do they press the papers for?"

"They don't press the papers, press means printing, and after they are printed, they are circulated throughout the city."

"Oh, I see," and after waiting some little time for him to continue, Mrs. Bunby asked, "Is that all?"

"Thank Heavens, yes!" he grumbled from behind the paper he had resumed. Silence followed. He read on undisturbed for fully an hour. His wife having regained her hold on the paper, was occupied in twirling it, at the same time murmuring, while looking intently at the ashes, "Types, matter, galley, proofs, devils, quoins, presses."

Railroads.

The progress and improvements made in railroads have recently been set forth most graphically in a paper prepared by Mr. Edmund Smith, of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Thirty years ago, a daily traffic of twenty thousand tons, representing some seven million tons per year, was regarded, says Mr. Smith, as the maximum capacity of a double track road between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh;

now it has reached eleven million tons, without any means attaining the limit of its capacity.

Again the cost of payment for

payment in all cases the first of March.

In February the couple went to Paris, and then to London, a movement that seems to have excited no suspicion among their creditors; but on the 1st of March news came to Rome that they had gone to America, taking with them an immense quantity of baggage. A few days after a banker in Rome received a letter from the husband, saying that the will making his wife a rich heiress had been set aside, and that they had gone to America, hoping, with perseverance and indefatigable effort, to regain the position they had occupied in the world.

"Another Husband."

A lady was reading to her five-year old boy the story of a little fellow whose father was taken ill and died; after which the youngster set himself diligently to work to support himself and his mother. When she had finished her story, she said:

"Now, Tommy, if pa were to die would not you work to help mamma?"

"Why, ma," said the little fellow, not relishing the idea of work, "what for? Ain't we got a good house to live in and everything so nice?"

"Oh, yes, my child," said the mother, "but we can't eat the house, you know?"

"Well, ain't we got plenty of things in the pantry?" said the young hopeful.

"Certainly, my dear," replied the mother, "but they will not last long—and what then?"

"Well, ma," said the little incorrigible, "ain't there enough to last till you get another husband?" Ma gave it up.

A countryman stepped into an up town store the other day, and handed the proprietor one dollar and fifty cents, with the explanation that eleven years ago he had bought some goods. In making the change, he said the merchant had returned him too much by the sum named, and he wished to return the money. The case was evidently one of conscience, as the man has been able all along to pay back the sum due. Nothing was said of interest.—[Richmond Register.]

Farmers and countrymen who have come an art in this city, if a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* is to be believed. "A lady of my acquaintance," the writer says, "was born to be a stick of a woman that was flat—a sort of pug, with wide nostrils. Meeting her a few days ago, I did not at first recognize her. She was immensely improved. I asked the cause. 'Can't you see?' she asked. I scrutinized her face. 'Yes,' I exclaimed; 'it's your nose, and it has grown out. Well, I never! What did it?' Her nose stood out to a proper length, and was as shapely as could have been desired. 'I've got an extensor to me. It was simply two forms of silver, colored red on the inner surface, to be pressed up into the nostrils. They effectually lifted the end of the nose out from the face, and were not uncomfortable." These articles were further declared to be an article of common manufacture by fashionable dentists. —[N. Y. Sun.]

The Right Sort.

The man who "runs a farm," says Waverly, wants a suitable wife as a partner in the work. The blooming and beautiful young lady, rose-cheeked and bright eyed, who can dare a stocking, mend her own clothes, command a regiment of pots and kettles, feed pigs, milk the cows, and be a lady all the time, the girl that sensible young men are in quest of for a wife. But your piping, wasp-wasted, doltish, consumption-mortgaged, mucus-murdering, and novel-devouring daughters of idleness, are no more fit for matrimony than a pullet to look after a brood of fourteen chickens.

The truth is, my dear girls, you want less of restraint and more liberty of action; more kitchen and less parlor; more exercise and less sofas, more pudding and less piano, more frankness and less mock-modesty. Loosen your corsets and breathe the pure atmosphere, and become something as good and beautiful as nature designed.

—[N. Y. Sun.]

LOUIS XV. had his speeches written out for him with marginal notes—

"Here the king will put on a stern aspect." At this point his majesty will wave his hand,

"At this the royal countenance will become mild,"

When he came of age, in 1825, three species were necessary—one for the king, one for the regent, and one for the president of the parliament. In order that they might not be inconsistent their preparation was entrusted to one person—President Henault.

EDMOND RONAYNE, claiming to be a Past Master of Keystones Lodge, No. 639, of Chicago, gave in the Music Hall, Boston, what purported to be an exposure of the entered apprentice degree of Masonry. The stage was furnished to represent a lodge room, and all the officers were personated. The candidate wore only drawers, an undershirt, and one slipper, his left leg, arm, and breast being bared, his eyes bandaged, and his waist encircled by a rope. The initiation was conducted, so he said, in exact accordance with the Masonic ritual. Several clergymen gave countenance to his exhibition.

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